

Prayer in public schools

[Linguistics](#), [English](#)



Prayer in Public Schools Schools are primarily a place where come to exchange opinions, learn the responsibilities as well as civic standards of being Americans, and to develop a perspective to freely learn about the whole world, respectfully, and with the sincere sense of honor. Religiously centered education is not substandard as compared to quality education, which is provided by secular schools. However, Schools will greatly benefit from prayer because it will not be a hindrance in achieving academic excellence; instead prayer is believed to be one of the tools in reaching academic excellence.

The United States was established on freedom, and one of the freedoms was the freedom of worship or religion. America's forefathers knew that there had to be a distinction between state and church. This allowed US citizens to practice any religion they chose and they would be no interference from the government. An overabundance of court cases has ruled that having school prayers is unconstitutional. Whereas, having school prayers funded by the administration is constitutional (Oak 1). Moms in prayer are among various groups that hold school prayers. Whereas, the Union of American Civil Liberties is opposed to school prayers.

Prayers in school are a debate that has been ranging on since the 1960's with the milestone case of Engle v. Vitale. This case found that the school wide petitioned prayer narrated by its students was unconstitutional. Various litigation ensued this ruling, whereby the school funded prayer was prohibited, such as during graduations and sporting events.

Those that are for school prayer will argue that it allows for religious freedoms and brings back morality within schools (Oak 1). In addition, it

allows students to express their right of the First Amendment.

Those that are opposing school prayer will argue that one religion may go in contradiction of other religious opinions, with prayer the feeling of religion will be pushed upon them against their beliefs and that goes against their constitutional rights, and not everyone believes in a God.

In conclusion, the issue “ Should school prayer be allowed?” is proved justifiably to be “ Yes, school prayer is permissible within particular considerations.” In actuality, the question is usually an opinionated struggle to attain legislative authority by spiritual groups who wish for a selected system belief. This opinionated resistance does not deduce well into a limited disparity for or against school prayer.

Work Cited

Oak, Manali. Pros and Cons of Prayer in School. Buzzle, 3 July. 2008. Web. 17 April 2014